

Classified Information. This legislation is intended to provide Congress with a means to monitor and screen the amount of information which is placed in the category of classified information and thereby kept from the public.

The following Members of the House have joined me in cosponsoring this measure: Mr. BROWN of California, Mrs. CHISHOLM, Mr. DERWINSKI, Mr. WILLIAM D. FORD, Mr. FRASER, Mr. FULTON of Pennsylvania, Mr. GALLAGHER, Mr. GIBBONS, Mr. HALPERN, Mr. HARRINGTON, Mrs. MINK, Mr. NIX, Mr. PIKE, Mr. REES, Mr. RIEGLE, Mr. RODINO, Mr. ROSENTHAL, Mr. SMITH of New York, Mr. STOKES, Mr. TIERNAN, Mr. TUNNEY, Mr. WOLFF, Mr. YATES, and Mr. MEEDS.

The power to classify information is too easily and too often abused. It is the responsibility of the Congress to monitor that power and protect the public's right to have the facts. I have attended many secret briefings which should have been public and I believe this bill will provide a way to cut down the number of secret briefings and the amount of classified information. This is the only way we can end the mistrust and lack of confidence in our Government and restore credibility in the decisionmaking processes which lead to our foreign policy.

The bill would create an 18-man joint committee to include the chairman and ranking members of the Armed Services, Foreign Affairs, and Defense Appropriation Subcommittees of the House and Senate together with three members appointed by the Speaker of the House and three members appointed by the President of the Senate.

I urge my colleagues in the House to review this proposed legislation and to join our effort to limit the use of classified information to the essential facts which relate to national security and to prevent the use of the power to classify as a political tool to avoid embarrassment by withholding facts which the public should know.

HOUSING SHORTAGE

(Mr. ANDERSON of California asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks and include extraneous matter.)

Mr. ANDERSON of California. Mr. Speaker, we are facing a housing crisis in our Nation. Our goal for the 1970's is to construct 25 million additional housing units, at a rate of 2.5 million new units a year. Our present level of new housing starts is a little above 1 million units.

Obviously, something is wrong and unless positive action is taken, the housing shortage may be disastrous by 1980.

A prime cause of the housing shortage is the administration's "tight money" policy. The administration must revise its policy in order to lower interest rates. In 1968, a person was able to obtain a conventional mortgage at 6½-percent interest. In May 1968, the monthly payment for principal and interest on a \$25,000 home with a 30-year mortgage was about \$156. Today a mortgage on a \$25,000 home will cost 8½ percent or

more and the monthly payment will be approximately \$192 a month—\$36 more a month just to pay the interest. In effect, the same home bought in 1970 will cost nearly \$13,000 more than the home purchased in 1968.

No one is more aware of the lack of housing construction than the building tradesman. While our national unemployment rate is hovering around 5 percent, the rate of unemployment for the building tradesman is nearly 12 percent.

The record high interest rates also result in a higher property tax. Municipal bonds, sold by local governments to pay for sewer facilities, schools, and roads, are being sold at extremely high interest rates. Consequently, the property owner must pay for these rates with his property tax.

Mr. Speaker, interest rates must be rolled back to the 1968 level. If we continue the present policy, which has sent the entire homebuilding industry into one of its deepest depressions in history, we will face a crisis in which the housing needs of our citizens will not be met.

CRIMINALS RESTRICT OUR FREEDOMS—HOOVER

(Mr. DEVINE asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks and include extraneous matter.)

Mr. DEVINE, Mr. Speaker, in the July 1970, FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin, J. Edgar Hoover, the very able and talented director, submitted a message to all law enforcement officials, which should be digested by every Member of Congress, as well as the general public.

Congress can help if it would forget partisanship and get on with the business of enacting some of President Nixon's crime bills designed to aid law enforcement.

The message follows:

HOOVER'S MESSAGE

There is something distressing about free people having to restrict and alter their daily pursuits and activities because of brazen criminals.

Is it right that bus passengers in many metropolitan areas must always have the exact fare because busdrivers cannot carry money to make change without being robbed? Is it right that motorists in some cities must buy gasoline in amounts for which they have exact money, or use credit cards, to keep station attendants from being held up by thugs? Is it right that downtown merchants in some areas should lose their customers, and perhaps their businesses, because citizens are afraid to venture into crime-infested streets?

Let us face it. Are we, as a free society under the rule of law, shaping our own destiny, or are we being pushed and boxed in by those who defy the law and have no respect for the rights of others?

The truth of the matter is that more and more of our Nation's total energy and effort is needed to protect people against crime. For instance, more theft-prevention devices are being installed in new automobiles. More homes are being equipped with bigger and more complex door locks. Banks are taking action to reduce the amount of cash exposed to bank robbers. In some cities, police patrol school corridors and grounds to keep troublemakers from disrupting classes and assaulting students. The list goes on and on. We are attempting, in effect, to erect a pro-

tective barrier between society and the criminal. However, history dating back to Biblical times teaches us that high walls as such do not necessarily provide sanctuary. If we are to find relief from crime, we have to shore up our legal walls to prevent law-breakers from slipping back and forth through loopholes to prey on the public and then hide behind legal sanctions to avoid just and adequate punishment. If we are to contain the spiraling crime rate and bring a higher degree of security back to the law-abiding citizens, then we must make justice swift and certain. In spite of what some courts and legal theorists may proclaim, justice is all-inclusive; it means justice for the victims and the public as well as for the accused.

Soon, we will have to stop granting concessions to marauding criminals and stop reshaping our lives to conditions thrust upon us by excessive crime. I am fully convinced that one of the most effective moves we could make to combat crime in the 1970's would be to speed up and improve our judicial processes so that the time element between a criminal violation and its disposition in court is sharply reduced. The old truism notwithstanding, it would appear that not all criminals and their attorneys today believe that "justice delayed" is "justice denied."

Let us stop reacting aimlessly to the pressing demands of the lawless. Rather, let us start applying the legal remedies and safeguards of the law which is meant to penalize those who break it, not those who abide by it.

FREE WORLD SHIPPING TO NORTH VIETNAM

(Mr. CHAMBERLAIN asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute, to revise and extend his remarks, and to include extraneous matter.)

Mr. CHAMBERLAIN, Mr. Speaker, the level of free world shipping to North Vietnam has continued to show a sharp decrease in 1970. The 6-month total this year lists 37 arrivals as compared to the 60 that occurred during the first half of 1969.

In addition, the number of countries involved has also dropped from six to three, with vessels under the registry of the United Kingdom, Somalia, and Malta the only ones engaged in this 1970 trade. Furthermore, fewer individual ships are taking part this year, with 19 vessels having made these 37 voyages while in the first 6 months of 1969 some 35 different vessels were responsible for the 60 arrivals.

While this is encouraging news, still the job is not finished. Of particular concern has been the reappearance of ships flying the Somali flag. Over a year ago, the State Department informed me that an agreement had been reached with the Somali Government that would remove all vessels under its registry from this traffic. As a result, during the last 6 months of 1969, no Somali vessels were reported in North Vietnamese ports. However, last October, following the assassination of President Shermarke and a coup d'etat, a new regime came into power in Somalia which reversed this policy with the result that Somali flag vessels have so far this year already made a total of 10 arrivals.

In view of this, I asked the State Department for a report particularly in light of the prohibition in the Foreign As-

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ownership or affiliations, is in probable danger of financial failure.

(6) The term "person" means any individual, and any partnership, corporation, association, or other legal entity existing under or authorized by the law of the United States, any State or possession of the United States, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, or any foreign country.

ANTITRUST EXEMPTION

SEC. 4. (a) It shall not be unlawful under any antitrust law for any person to perform, enforce, renew, or amend any joint newspaper operating arrangement entered into prior to the effective date of this Act, if at the time at which such arrangement was first entered into, regardless of ownership or affiliations, not more than one of the newspaper publications involved in the performance of such arrangement was likely to remain or become a financially sound publication: *Provided*, that the terms of a renewal or amendment to a joint operating arrangement must be filed with the Department of Justice and that the amendment does not add a newspaper publication or newspaper publications to such arrangement.

(b) It shall be unlawful for any person to enter into, perform, or enforce a joint operating arrangement, not already in effect, except with the prior written consent of the Attorney General of the United States. Prior to granting such approval, the Attorney General shall determine that not more than one of the newspaper publications involved in the arrangement is a publication other than a failing newspaper, and that approval of such arrangement would effectuate the policy and purpose of this Act.

(c) Nothing contained in this Act shall be construed to exempt from any antitrust law any predatory pricing, any predatory practice, or any other conduct in the otherwise lawful operations of a joint newspaper operating arrangement which would be unlawful under any antitrust law if engaged in by a single entity. Except as provided in this Act, no joint newspaper operating arrangement or any party thereto shall be exempt from any antitrust law.

PREVIOUS TRANSACTIONS

SEC. 5. (a) Notwithstanding any final judgment rendered in any action brought by the United States under which a joint operating arrangement has been held to be unlawful under any antitrust law, any party to such final judgment may reinstitute said joint newspaper operating arrangement to the extent permissible under section 4(a) hereof.

(b) The provisions of section 4 shall apply to the determination of any civil or criminal action pending in any district court of the United States on the date of enactment of this Act in which it is alleged that any such joint operating agreement is unlawful under any antitrust law.

SEPARABILITY PROVISION

SEC. 6. If any provision of this Act is declared unconstitutional, or the applicability thereof to any person or circumstance is held invalid, the validity of the remainder of this Act, and the applicability of such provision to any other person or circumstance, shall not be affected thereby.

The motion was agreed to.

The Senate bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

A similar House bill (H.R. 279) was laid on the table.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. KASTENMEIER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to

revise and extend their remarks and to include extraneous material.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Wisconsin?

There was no objection.

LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM

(Mr. ALBERT asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Speaker, I take this time for the purpose of announcing the first and second order of business tomorrow.

Tomorrow, as the first order of business, the gentleman from Pennsylvania, the distinguished chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, will seek to send to conference the bill H.R. 15628, the Foreign Military Sales Act, which will be followed, as the second order of business, by a request on the part of the gentleman from New York (Mr. DULSKI) to send the postal reorganization bill to conference.

These requests will be followed by the program previously announced.

Mr. MYERS. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ALBERT. I yield to the gentleman from Indiana.

Mr. MYERS. Mr. Speaker, is it the intention of the majority leader to continue the program as announced, after these have been taken up?

Mr. ALBERT. The only other bill likely to come up is H.R. 16968, adjustment of Government contribution for Federal employee health benefits, from the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

Mr. MYERS. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Oklahoma.

FLUE-CURED TOBACCO ALLOTMENT CHANGE

(Mr. HENDERSON asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. HENDERSON. Mr. Speaker, I have today introduced a bill which will permit Flue-Cured tobacco growers to sell or lease their tobacco allotment separate and apart from the land to some other grower within the same county.

This is a subject which has been discussed and considered in Congress for many years, but which has been bogged down in differences of opinion over how and to what extent sale or lease should be permitted.

At the present time, we permit lease but not sale, and lease is restricted to the county where the allotment is.

There are those who feel that sale should be limited to the county in which the tobacco is now situated. They point out with considerable logic that so much of the ad valorem tax base and so much of the economy of small rural counties in the Flue-Cured tobacco areas is tied directly to tobacco allotments within those counties, that to permit sales across county lines would create havoc.

Others argue that sales in adjoining counties should be permitted, but not in a wider area. It has been suggested

that sales should be permitted anywhere in the States where the allotments are now located, while a few argue that unrestricted sales including sales across State lines should be permitted.

In the past, under the old acreage-allotment program, it was obvious that production could be increased by unrestricted sale by a grower in a heavy production area buying from a grower in a lighter production area, but under the present acreage-poundage allotment program, since the poundage is controlled, this is not a possibility.

The present lease program has gained wide acceptance. There are a large number of landowners who have allotments which are too small to lend themselves to an economical operating unit, and there are a number of energetic young farmers with land and equipment but limited allotments. By leasing allotments from owners who do not wish to farm their own land, and combining the lease allotments, the young farmer can and does have as many acres and pounds as he is able to handle.

The limited leasing program has definitely proved itself, but there is a strong sentiment among the growers in eastern North Carolina, at least, that they should now also be permitted to buy and sell allotments.

There are many people with small allotments who would like to get out of the tobacco business entirely, but who wish to retain their farmland. There are others who have allotments, who intend to stay in the occupation of growing tobacco, who would like to increase their permanent allotments, but who do not want or need to buy additional land.

I believe that the time has come to permit sale of Flue-Cured allotments—specifically on the limited within-county basis. The precedent of leasing within county has already been set and has worked well. My bill takes the next logical step.

It does not require a referendum, but the Secretary could seek a referendum if he chose to do so.

Finally, let me assure those who are concerned about the supposedly great evils and hazards of smoking and tobacco that this bill: first, would not cost the Federal Government anything except negligible administrative expense; second, would not increase the production of tobacco; and, third, would automatically reduce the number of persons now in the business of growing tobacco.

I am convinced that the growers want this legislation. I hope that all of my colleagues from the Flue-Cured areas will join me in cosponsoring this bill and that we can get prompt approval by the Congress.

RESOLUTION TO ESTABLISH JOINT CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE ON CLASSIFIED INFORMATION

(Mr. ADDABBO asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks and include extraneous matter.)

Mr. ADDABBO. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to reintroduce today for myself and on behalf of 24 of our colleagues, House Joint Resolution 1131, to establish a Joint Congressional Committee on